

F. B. Martin,

# INDEX-CATALOGUE

OF THE

## LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

### SYNOPSIS OF STYLE.

#### GENERAL RULES.

Follow copy closely in the body of the card.  
Follow strictly the orthographical usages of each language. This disposes of the question of capitalization.  
Particular care must be taken to preserve the archaic forms in titles of old books in all languages.  
In titles of books dated prior to 1500, follow copy literally.

#### *Abbreviated forms of Latin names of cities.*

Names of towns which are unusually long and of frequent occurrence may be abbreviated thus:

*Francof. ad Viadr.*,  
*Francof. cis Viadr.*,  
*Halis Sax.*,  
*Lugd. Bat.*,  
*Traj. ad Rhenum*,  
*Traj. ad Viadr.*

#### *Abbreviations and contractions, Miscellaneous.*

[Those in *italics* are used in imprints only.]

Abschn., Abschnitt.  
abstr., abstract.  
Abth., Abtheilung.  
afd., afdeeling.  
app., appendix.  
Aufl., Auflage.  
Bd., Band.  
Bde., Bände.  
c., Special deposit from Library of Congress.  
cah., cahier.  
cent., centuria.  
ch., chart.  
col., colored, column.  
cont'd, continued.  
contin., continuation, continued.  
diag., diagram.  
Diss., Dissertation, etc.  
éd., édition.  
Ed., edited, edition, editor, editorial.  
ép., época.  
Ergznzgsbd., Ergänzungsband.  
Ergznzghft., Ergänzungsheft.  
et al., et alii, etc.  
et seq., et sequentes.  
*ex off.*, ex officina.  
*excud.*, excudebat.  
extr., extract.  
fasc., fascicule, fasciculus.  
fig., figure.  
fol., folio.  
*gedr.*, gedruckt.

Hft., Heft.  
Hlfte., Hälfte.  
hrsg., herausgegeben.  
Hrsg., Herausgeber.  
*imp.*, impensis, imprimatur, etc.  
interl., interleaved.  
introd., introduced, introductory.  
Jahrg., Jahrgang.  
l., leaf, leaves.  
Lfg., Lieferung.  
*lit.* or *litt.*, literis, litteris.  
livr., livraison.  
Me. or Mme., Madame.  
Mlle., Mademoiselle.  
n. d., no date.  
n. p., no place [of publication].  
p., page.  
P., Pamphlets.  
p. l., preliminary leaves.  
P., v., Pamphlets, volume.  
phot., photograph, photographs.  
pl., plate or plates.  
port. or portr., portrait, portraits.  
pp., pages.  
Pr., Panegyric, Procancellarium, Programma, Pro-  
lusio, Propempticon: In brackets [Pr.], fol-  
lowed by lower-case letter.  
pseud. or pseudon., pseudonym.  
pt., pts., part, parts.  
*ptd.*, printed.  
*ptr.*, printer.  
*ptrs.*, printers.  
R., Rekke, Reeks.  
red., redigirt (Redacteur, Redaction, in full.)  
réd., rédige.  
repr., reprint.  
roy., royal.  
Samml., Sammlung.  
spec., specimen.  
*sumpt.*, sumptibus.  
*sumt.*, sumtibus.  
suppl., supplement.  
Suppl.-Bd., Supplement-Band.  
Supplhft., Supplementheft.  
suppl. v., supplement volume.



t., tome, tomo.  
tab., table, tables.  
tipog., tipografia.

transl., translated, translation.

typ., typis.

typog., typographia.

unp., unpagued.

v., volume, volumes.

vel subseq., vel subsequenter.

v. p., various places of publication.

v. s., various sizes.

Ve. or Vve., veuve.

Versamml., Versammlung.

Wve., Wittve.

\* indicates academische afhandling, dissertation, Inaugural-Abhandlung, Inaugural Dissertation, Proefschrift, these, these pour concours, etc.

... indicate omitted matter. Three-em spaces should be used between the words and periods, unless for purpose of justification more or less space is required.

#### Abbreviations, Single-letter.

[Used in journal entries only.]

a., aan, alla, auf, aus, aux, etc.

b., bei, bey, bij, etc.

d., das, degli, del, der, die, din, etc.

E., East.

e., ein, eine, einer, etc.

f., für, for, fra, für, etc.

g., gorli.

h., het.

J., Jorنال, Journal.

k., kaiserlich, königlich, koninklijke, etc.

k. k., kaiserlich königlich.

l., las, les, los, etc.

M., Medical, Medicine, Medico, etc.

m., mit.

N., n., Neue, new, nouveau, nuova, nya, North, etc.

n. F., neue Folge.

o., oeh, oder, over.

p., par, pei, pel, pour.

Q., Quarterly.

R., Række, Reeks.

r., real, reale.

S., Surgery, Surgical.

s., series; e. g., l. s., 2. s., etc.; n. s., new series; sulla.

t., tegen, ter, til, till, tot, etc.

u., und.

ü., über.

v., van, vid, von, voor, vor, etc.

W., West.

z., zur.

#### Alphabetic arrangement.

All matter is arranged in alphabetic order.

Where entries are made by first word of title, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions are not taken into account in the alphabetic arrangement.

Authors and subjects of the same name will be arranged with the subject first.

Hyphenated words are to be treated as one word, but not compounded names without the hyphen.

#### Author (Brevier Title) entries—examples.

The following are examples of Author (Brevier Title) entries:

**Aldini** (Giovanni) [1762-1834]. Dell' uso e dell' attività dell' arco conduttore nelle contrazioni dei muscoli. 168 pp. 8°. Bologna, 1794. [P., v. 1883.]

**Alessandri** (P[aolo] E[milio]). Infezione, disinfezione e disinfettanti. viii, 190 pp. 16°. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1884.

**Andral** (G[abriel]) [1797-1876]. \* An [etc.].  
— & **Gavarret** (Jules). Recherches sur [etc.].

—, — & **Delafond** [H.-M.-O.] [Etc.]

**Andree** (John), jr.

See **Desault** (P.) A treatise on the venereal distemper, [etc.]. 8°. London, 1738.—**Proksch** (J. K.) [in l. s.]. John Andree's Verdienste, [etc.]. 8°. Wien, 1877.

**Aschpiz** (Esther) [1864-]. \* Étude [etc.].

**Audubon** (John Adams) & **Bachmann** (Rev. John). The quadrupeds of North America. 3 v. roy. 8°. New York, V. G. Audubon, 1854.

**Auerbach** (Joseph)<sup>2</sup>. \* Nonnulla de necroscopia hominum veneno anthracis exstinctorum. 39 pp. 8°. Berolini, typ. fratrum Schlesinger, [1841].

**Auerbach** (Th.) See **Neuigkeiten** aus der Medicin, Chirurgie und Geburtshilfe.

**Barraillet Laplante** (P.) ainé. \* Dissert. tion sur le cancer de l'utérus. vi, 7-26 pp. 4°. Paris, 1813, No. 104, v. 90.

**Bonnet** (A.) de Lyon. [Etc.]

**Wreeden** [or **Wreden**] (Otto Justus). \* De debilitate fibrarum. 64 pp. 4°. Helmstadii, typ. P. D. Schnorri, [1728]. [Also, in: P., v. 1950.]

#### Author and subauthors.

Where there is a subauthor or subauthors, the style will be as follows:

**Argentine Republic.** Ministerio de guerra y marina. Servicio de sanidad. Reglamento del cuerpo de sanidad del ejército. 50 pp. 8°. Buenos Aires, 1890.

— Manual del enfermero militar. Compilado [etc.] por Tadeo Szttyrle, cirujano di regimento. 68 pp. 16°. Buenos Aires, J. Peuser, 1893.

In the foregoing example it will be observed that the single dash stands for the author ("Argentine Republic") and two subauthors ("Ministerio de guerra y marina" and "Servicio de sanidad").

#### Biographical references.

All references relating to the biography of an author should be run in in one paragraph, books first, then the journals preceded by "See, also." The following are examples:

For Biography, see **Billings** (J. S.) Memoir of Joseph Janvier Woodward. 8°. Washington, D. C., 1885.—

**United States.** War Department. Surgeon-General's Office. [Obituary.] 8°. [Washington, 1884.] See, also: Med. News, Phila., 1884, xlv, 249. Also: Med. Rec., N. Y., 1884, xxvi, 215. Also: Quart. J. Micr. Sc., Lond., 1884, n. s., xxiv, 997-999. Also: Nat. Acad. Sc. Biog. Mem., Wash., 1886, ii, 295-307 (J. S. Billings).

#### Book sizes and shapes.

Broadside.

Elephantine fol.

Oblong 4°.

fol., folio.

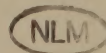
4°, quarto.

sm. 4°, small quarto.

8°, octavo.

roy. 8°, royal octavo.

12°, 16°, 24°, etc.



#### Capitalization.

The use of capitals for common nouns in Danish is no longer universal. Follow copy.

All nouns in German are capitalized, as, also, adjectives derived from names of persons and cities, but adjectives derived from names of countries are printed with small initials.

In French, all adjectives derived from proper names are printed with small initials; this applies also to Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.



Names of the months and the days of the week are printed with small initials in French, Spanish, Italian, and Russian.

#### Chronological arrangement.

References to journals of which a man was editor will be arranged chronologically, and the dates covered will be given. Examples:

Also, Editor of: **Ohio** (The) Medical and Surgical Reporter, Cleveland, 1867-72.—**Cincinnati** (The) Medical Advance, 1873-80.

#### Collections of dissertations and theses.

Size, place, date, volume, and pages will always be given in abbreviations of collections of dissertations and theses. The following are examples:

In: EYEREL. Diss. med. [etc.]. 8°. Vienna, 1788. i, 2-16.  
In: HALLER. Disp. ad morb. [etc.]. 4°. Lausanne, 1758, ii, 17.  
In: LINNÆUS. Amœnitates acad. [etc.]. 8°. Lugd. Bat., 1749, i, 63-84.  
In: LOUVAIN Diss. 8°. Lovanii, 1756, ii, 61-109.  
In: SANDFORD. Thesaurus diss. [etc.]. 4°. Rotterdam, 1768, i, 60-108.  
In: WEIZ (F. A.) Neue Ausz. [etc.]. 12°. Leipz., 1776, iv, 27-37.

#### Continued articles.

In continued journal articles, the different years are separated by colons, and pages by semicolons. Where the volume is given without the year, a colon is also used. The following example will explain this clearly:

**Feltz** (V.) & **Ritter** (E.). De l'urémie expérimentale. Rev. méd. de l'est, Nancy, 1880, xii, 231; 528: 1881, xiii, 14; 40: xiv, 56; 75: xv, 95; 150.

#### Cross references (for subjects).

Cross references are arranged as follows:

#### Aneurisms of femoral artery.

See, also, **Aneurisms of groin**; **Artery (Femoral)**, **Artery (Iliac, Common)**, **Artery (Iliac, External)**, **Ligature of**.

In the foregoing example it will be noticed that a comma is used after each of the references "**Artery (Femoral)**", "**Artery (Iliac, Common)**", and "**Artery (Iliac, External)**". This is done in order to avoid the repetition of "**Ligature of**" after each of these.

#### Anatomy (Essays, memoirs, and observations on).

See, also, **Abdomen**; **Embryology**; **Histology**; and under names of parts of body.

#### Anatomy.

See, also, \* \* \*; and under names of organs and regions, as **Back**; **Brain**; **Liver**; **Mediastinum**; **Muscles**.

Roman semicolons are used to separate cross references.

#### Congressional Library deposit.

The letter c. (flush to the right at end of card) indicates Congressional Library deposit, and will be omitted except in *Author* (*Brevier Title*) cards.

#### Dashes.

Instead of repeating the name of an author a dash is used, with a period immediately following it.

In *Brevier* cards the dash and period are followed by an *em* quad, while in *Nonpareil* they are preceded and followed by an *en* only.

In *Author* and *Subject* cards, several dashes may occur together; in such cases the comma is used in the same manner as if names were given in full, except before the "&", where no comma is used. The following are cases in point:

**Andral** (G[abriel]) [1797-1876]. \*An [etc.].

— The same. A treatise [etc.].

— & **Gavarret** (Jules). Recherches [etc.].

—, — & **Delafond** [H.-M.-O.] [Etc.].

Where two or more dashes are used alone the "&" is omitted.

An *em* dash is used to separate journal entries. This dash should never begin a line.

#### Division of words.

In dividing English words, follow Worcester's Dictionary.

For the division of words in foreign languages no invariable rule can be prescribed, but it is safe generally to divide after a vowel.

In Hungarian where compound letters are doubled and one dropped, the letter dropped is replaced on division, thus: ccs, cs-cs; ccz, cz-cz; ggy, gy-gy; lly, ly-ly; nny, ny-ny; ssz, sz-sz.

Many of the words in the following lists are of frequent occurrence, and are given for convenience:

#### English (Worcester's Dictionary).

ab-do-men	lect-ure
ab-dom-inal	li-thot-omy
act-ual	lym-phat-ic
al-bu-mi-nu-ria	med-ical
am-mo-ni-acal	me-dic-i-nal
an-a-tom-ic	me-dulla
anat-omy	med-ul-lary
an-chy-lose	mixt-ure
an-chy-lo-sis	mor-phol-ogy
anom-alous	ner-vous
ap-o-plexy	op-er-a-tion
ap-pend-age	pam-phlet
band-age	pa-thal-ysis
ca-rot-id	pa-ren-chy-ma
cath-eter	par-en-chym-a-tous
cer-e-bro-spi-nal	path-o-log-ical
chil-dren	pa-thol-ogy
chi-rur-gery	per-i-næ-tum
chi-rur-gi-cal	per-i-næ-al
clin-ical	pha-ryn-geal
con-ven-ient	phar-ynx
cys-tot-omy	phys-ical
de-gen-er-a-tion	phy-si-cian
di-ag-no-sis	phys-i-o-log-ical
di-ag-nos-tic	phys-i-ol-ogy
dis-ease	poi-son-ous
di-vis-ion	pre-cip-i-tation
dysp-nœa	proph-y-lac-tic
ec-lec-tic	proph-y-lax-is
elec-trol-ysis	pros-tate
en-ceph-a-lo-cele	pros-tat-ic
en-ceph-a-lo-oid	pros-ta-ti-tis
ep-i-did-ymis	punct-ure
ery-sip-e-las	re-cov-ery
ex-ci-sion	rupt-ure
ex-cres-cence	sali-cyl-ic
ex-trav-a-sate	ser-vice
ex-trav-a-sation	strict-ure
Fal-lo-pian	struct-ure
fract-ure	sup-pos-i-tory
glob-ule	sur-gery
gyn-æ-co-log-ical	sur-gi-cal
gyn-æ-col-o-gist	symp-to-mat-ical
gyn-æ-col-ogy	symp-tom-a-tol-ogy
hæ-m-a-to-sis	syph-i-lis
hæ-mop-ty-sis	syph-i-lit-ic
hem-or-rhage	syph-i-loid
hem-or-rhoid	sys-tem-at-ic
ho-mœo-pathic	trau-mat-ic
ho-mœ-op-athy	trau-ma-tism
im-por-tance	trau-ma-tism
in-con-ti-nence	ure-throt-omy
in-de-pen-dent	uri-nary
in-firm-ary	uter-ine
lab-o-ra-tory	ute-rus
lac-er-ate	va-gi-na
lap-a-rot-omy	vag-i-nal or va-gi-nal



## Foreign languages.

aan-gaande	Ge-schlechts-theil
aan-tee-ke-ning	Ge-schlechts-or-gan
ac-com-pa-gné	Ge-schwulst
ad-mi-nis-tra-tion	glück-lich
Aether-schwe-fel-säure	gua-ri-gione
Aetz-mit-tel	gué-ri-son
alle-mand	Gut-ach-ten
ana-li-ti-co	Gyó-gyá-szat
ana-lyse	Harn-säure-aus-schei-dung
ana-ly-ser	Heb-am-me, Heb-am-men
ana-lyste	Hei-lung
An-lei-tung	Heil-ver-fah-ren
An-stalt	Heil-ver-such
An-wend-bar-keit	Her-aus-ge-ber
An-wen-dung	her-aus-ge-be-nen
Arz-nei-mit-tel	ho-méo-pa-thie
Aus-schei-dung	Im-pfung
be-ar-bei-tet	Impf-wesen
Be-ar-bei-tung	In-fec-tions-krank-heit
be-han-delt	ins-be-son-de-re
Be-hand-lung	jus-qu'à
Be-hand-lungs-me-thode	kai-ser-lich
Bei-trag, Bei-trä-ge	kind-lich
be-ob-ach-ten	Kli-nik
Be-ob-ach-ter	könig-lich
Be-ob-ach-tung	kon-ge-lig
Be-richt	kong-lig
Be-schrei-bung	ko-nink-lijk
be-schrie-ben	Kra-ko-wie
Be-stand-theil	Kran-ken-ge-schich-te
be-stimmt	Kran-ken-haus
Be-stim-mung	krank-haft
Be-ur-thei-lung	Kran-ken-bett
Be-zie-lung	Krank-heit
bi-blio-te-ca	krebs-haft
Bi-blio-the-k	Läge-bog
bi-blio-thé-que	Läge-konst
bi-drag	Läge-kund-skab
bij-drage, bij-dragen	Läge-vi-den-skab
blen-nor-rha-gie	Läge-ver-än-de-rung
Bo-lo-gna	le-bens-ge-fähr-lich
Bru-xelles	lijk-ope-ning
Buda-pest	Ma-drid
chi-rur-gia	männ-lich
Chlor-es-sig-säure	ma-gné-sie
Chris-tia-nia	ma-lade
cli-ni-ca	ma-la-dia
cli-ni-que	ma-la-die
con-ge-ni-ta	ma-lat-tia
co-no-scenza	mé-de-cin
con-sé-cu-tif	mé-di-cal, mé-di-cale
con-tri-bu-zione	mé-di-ca-men-teux
cu-ra-ción	mé-di-ca-men-tosa
cys-to-to-mie	mé-di-ca-tion
dar-un-ter	Me-di-cin
dé-chi-rure	me-di-ci-nisch
deutsches (no division)	Me-di-tsi-na
Deutsch-land	Me-dy-cy-na
dé-ve-lop-pe-ment	Mé-gi-co
dia-gnos-tic	Mé-ji-co
dia-gnos-ti-que	mem-bra-neux
dou-leur	mé-moire
Durch-reis-sung	mé-thode
em-pfäng-lich	mé-tho-di-que
Em-pfäng-lich-keit	me-to-do
en-kys-té	Mé-xi-co
Ent-fer-nung	Mi-kro-sko-pie
en-tière-ment	mi-kro-sko-pisch
Ent-ste-hung	Mi-la-no
Ent-ste-hungs-be-din-gung	Mit-ar-bei-ter
Ent-ste-hungs-weise	Mit-thei-lung
ent-hal-tend	Mit-wir-kung
Ent-wicke-lung	Mo-nats-schrift
Ent-wick-lungs-ge-schichte	Mont-réal
Ent-zün-dung	Mor-ga-gni
épan-che-ment	mu-queux, mu-queu-se
Er-fah-rung, Er-fah-run-gen	Nach-ge-burt
Er-in-ne-rung	neu-es-te, neu-es-ten, etc.
Er-ken-nung	om-trent
Er-leu-te-rung	on-der-zock
étio-lo-gie	opé-ra-tion
ex-is-tence	or-ga-ni-que
ex-tré-mi-té	ori-gine
fiè-vre	ou-vrage
gan-glion	ova-ri-o-to-mie
gan-glion-naire	pa-ra-ly-sie
gan-gré-neux	pa-ra-ly-ti-que
Ge-bär-mut-ter	Pa-ris
Ge-brauch	pa-tho-lo-gie
Ge-burtsh., Ge-burts-hülfe	pa-tho-lo-gisch
Ge-burtsk., Ge-burts-kunde	pen-dant
ge-neesk., ge-nees-kunst	pé-ri-née
ge-nees-kun-dig	Pflege-an-stalt
ge-richts-ärzt-lich	Phy-si-ol., Phy-si-o-lo-gie
Ge-sell-sch., Ge-sell-schaft	pos-té-rieur
Ge-schichte	pra-ti-que

pros-tate	tran-ma-ti-que
pros-ta-ti-que	tran-ma-tisch
Quet-schung	Un-ter-stüt-zung
Rac-co-gli-to-re	Un-ter-su-chung
Re-agens	Ver-än-de-rung
re-cher-ches	Ver-ant-wort-lich-keit
ré-tré-cis-se-ment	Ver-ein
ri-cer-ca, ri-cer-che	Ver-en-ge-rung
Ro-ma	Ver-fah-ren
Rück-sicht	Ver-hält-niss
Rup-tur	Ver-handl., Ver-hand-lung
rup-ture	Ver-le-zung
Säuge-thier-or-ga-nis-mus	Ver-samml., Ver-samm-lung
Schleim-haut-ent-zün-dung	ver-schie-den
Schwan-ge-re	Ver-such
Schwan-ger-schaft	ver-ur-sa-chen
Schwe-fel-säu-re	ve-sci-ca
Schwe-fel-was-ser-stoff-aus-schei-dung	Vier-tel-jahrs-schrift
Se-nhor	vor-kom-men
Se-nior	Vor-le-sung
Si-gnor	Vrtlj-schr.
Si-tzung	War-sawa
Staats-arz-nei-kun-de	Wchn-schr., Wo-chen-schrift
Staats-arz-nei-wis-sen-schaft	weib-lich
Stau-ungs-zu-stand	Wir-kung
Stoff-wech-sel	Wis-sen-sch., Wis-sen-schaft
Stric-tur (Striktur)	wis-sen-schaft-lich
Syg-dom-me	Wöch-ne-rinn
teo-ri-a	Wo-chen-bett
théo-rie	wund-ärztl., wund-ärzt-lich
Tijd-schr., Tijd-schrift	Wund-arzt, Wund-ärzte
Til-fiel-de	Zt-schr., Zeit-schrift
To-tal-ex-tir-pa-tion	Zu-sam-men-se-tzung
trait-ement	Zu-stand, Zu-stände
	Zwil-ings-ge-burt

## Dutch and Flemish.

In setting Dutch or Flemish cards, omit translations.

With regard to the letters *aa* and *ae*, and *ij* and *y*, follow copy. According to the modern Dutch orthography, *aa* is generally substituted for *ae*, and *ij* for *y*. In Flemish both of these old forms are still retained.

"v." before a Dutch or Flemish proper name is to be changed to "van".

## Finnish and Swedish.

In Finnish and Swedish, *ä* and *ö* are never printed *ä* and *ö*.

## German.

In modern German, *ae* becomes *ä*, and *oe* becomes *ö*, except at the beginning of nouns, and in the names of persons and publications, and in titles of old books, where copy is to be followed. In pure Latin words occurring in German entries, *e* and *o* are preferred.

Only the first noun in Latin phrases in German entries is capitalized.

"v." before a proper name is to be changed to "von".

The contraction "No." is always capitalized in German.

All nouns are capitalized in German.

## Given names.

Forenames, and initials for such names, are always enclosed in parentheses; a period is not used after the parenthesis unless the name be spelled in full.

In Subject (Brevier small cap. and Nonpareil journal) entries only the initial or initials of an author's Christian name are printed, unless the author be a woman, in which case such name or names are given in full.

French given names are connected by hyphens. Thus: AUDOUARD (Mathieu-François-Maxime).



## Greek.

Translations are omitted in Greek titles.

The first word of the title of Greek articles, and of Greek journals, etc., when they appear in their proper alphabetical place in the Catalogue, will be transliterated, and when reference is made from the editor to the Greek journal, etc., the first word of the title of the latter in the reference will also be transliterated.

The following Greek titles of medical periodicals are given for convenience:

Ἀσκληπίειον, Berl.  
Ἀσκληπίος, Ἀθήναι.  
Ἐφημ. ἑταιρ. ὑγιειν., Ἀθήναι.  
Γαληνός, Ἀθήναι.  
Ἱπποκράτης, Rotterdam.  
Ἱατρικὴ Ἐφημ., Ἀθήναι.  
Ἱατρικὴ Μελισσα, Ἀθήναι.  
Μελισσα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν.  
Πρακτ. Συνόδου Ἑλλήνων ἱατρῶν, Ἀθήνησιν.  
Πρακτ. τοῦ Συνεδρίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱατρῶν, Ἀθήναις.

## Hungarian.

In Hungarian, *ö* and *ü*, and *ő* and *ű*, are distinct.

## Imprints.

With regard to the use of the conjunction, *é*, *en*, *et*, *i*, *u*, *y*, etc., follow copy.

The abbreviations *Ca.*, *Cia.*, *Cie.*, *Co.*, *Comp.*, *Ko.*, *Komp.*, *Soc.*, etc., should be set as in copy.

The imprint of "*Longman, Brown, Longman*", etc., becomes "*Longman [and others]*".

"[*P.*, v. —.]" and "[*Also*, in: *P.*, v. —.]" may follow the imprint in Brevier.

## Indentions.

Subject headings (Long Primer Title and italics): Flush; overruns indented an en quad and 3-em space.

Author (Brevier Title) entries: Flush; overruns, 1 em.

Subject (Brevier small cap.) entries: Indent 2 ems; overruns, 1 em.

Journal (Nonpareil) entries: Indent 2½ ems; overruns, 1½ ems.

Locality headings (Old Style Antique caps.): Indent 3 ems; overruns, 4 ems. Where States or cities are added to locality headings, set in Antique Old Style, lower case, center; and where institutions are given with these, indent 4 ems, overruns 5 ems.

The following are examples of indentions for locality headings:

**Universities** [*in alphabetical order, by names of countries and places*].

## GERMANY.

Landshut.

See, also, in this list, **Munich**.

## NORWAY.

See, in this list, **Sweden and Norway**.

## UNITED STATES.

Illinois.

Lake Forest University (formerly University of Chicago).

Brevier cross references: Indent 2 ems; overruns, 1 em.

Nonpareil cross references and notes: Indent 2½ ems; overruns, 1½ ems.

## Italian.

A space is always inserted after an apostrophe in Italian; as, *l' animo*, *de' libri*, etc.

## Joint author—repetition of name.

In journal (Nonpareil) entries, where an author stands alone and immediately follows as a joint author, the name will be given in full. Thus:

**Smith** (J.) Medical education [etc.]. Boston M. & S. J., 1881, v. 231.—**Smith** (J.) & **Jones** (S.) On medical education [etc.]. *Ibid.*, 1882, v. 314.—[etc.]

## Journal (Nonpareil) entries.

The following is an example of a journal entry, giving author's name, title of article, title of periodical, date of meeting of society, place of publication, date of publication, series, volume, pages, and plate:

**Benjamin** (H.) Action caustique de l'acide salicylique sur la muqueuse œsophagienne et gastrique du cheval. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol. 1877, Par., 1879, 6. s., iv, 105; 109, 1 pl.

Attention is directed to the omission of the comma before the first date in the foregoing example. The year 1877 is the year of meeting of Society, while 1879 is the year of publication.

The compositor is expected on taking out copy to see that the cards are in proper alphabetical order; also, that the same "credit", occurring two or more times consecutively, being given in full in the first, is changed to "*Ibid.*" in subsequent cards.

Anonymous cards (cases) will be arranged under the word [**Cases.**], chronologically.

"Death; autopsy"; "mort; autopsie"; "Tod; Autopsie"; in these cases the words "death", "mort", "Tod", etc., are to be dropped.

In bulletins and transactions of medical societies, use following forms: [Rap. de Boulogny.] [Rap. de M. de Noël.]

## Leads.

Matter is set solid, and leads are used only in the following instances:

A lead is inserted after a Nonpareil note. Where two or more notes come together, they are set solid, a lead being inserted only after the last one.

A lead is not inserted between the ending of Brevier (small cap., subject) cards and the beginning of Nonpareil (journal) cards, unless a note accompanies the last of the Brevier cards. The following example will explain this clearly:

**ZUCCARELLI** (A.) Degenerazione e delinquenza. Saggi di antropologia criminale. Raccolta di osservazioni. 8°. Napoli, 1891.

Also [Abstr.], in: Anomalo, Napoli, 1889, i, 110-113.

**Abbott** (A.) The physiology of the rogue. Sanitarian, N. Y., 1888, xx, 289-303.—**Algeri** (G.) Gli [etc.].

A lead should be inserted before every Long Primer heading, and, in locality cards, before every Old Style cap., Old Style lower-case, and italic heading; also after a subject card when followed by an author card.

Marks to be used on copy and on proof slips in denoting styles of type.

s. c., or two black lines, denote small capitals (subject authors).

ital., or one black line, denotes italics.

rom., denotes roman.

Three blue lines denote Long Primer Title (subject headings).

Two blue lines denote Brevier Title (author entries).

One blue line denotes Nonpareil Title (journal authors and references).

One green line denotes Brevier Antique (subject and author references).



The sign for author cards, O (in red); that for subject (book) cards, X (in blue); that for subject (journal) cards, X X (in blue); that for subject headings (Long Primer cards), brown paper.

#### Notes and references.

The following are given as examples of style to be followed in notes and references:

Another copy, bound with his: Introductory lectures, etc. 8°. New York, 1856.

Another copy, bound with: HUGO Senensis. Expositio . . . fol. Venetiis, 1418.

Another copy, with which is bound: ÆGIDIUS Romanus. De formatione . . . 16°. Venetiis, 1523.

Bound with: KRAUSS (J. C.) Geneeskundige verhandeling over der dauwworm, [etc.]. 8°. Amst., 1791.

Bound with: J. akush. i jensk. bolez., St. Petersburg, 1887-90, 1-iv.

Bound with his: Nouvelles fontaines filtrantes, [etc.]. 16°. Paris, 1752.

With which is bound: APPIANUS Alexandrinus. Πρωαι-κων . . . fol. Lutetiae, 1551.

In: SAMML. klin. Vortr., n. F., Leipz., 1894, No. 90 (Chir., No. 25, 541-560).

In: SCHRIFT. d. Univ. zu Kiel, xxv, 1878, viii, med. xii.

In: WISSENSCH. Beitr. z. Kampf gegen d. Alkoholis- mus. 8°. Bonn, 1885, 27-73.

In: VAN HELMONT (F. M.) Een zeer korte afbeelding [etc.]. 24°. Amst., 1697, 145-200.

In his: Opera omnia, [etc.]. sm. 4°. Lugd. Bat., [1659].

Also, in: Riv. d'ig. e san. pubbl., Roma, 1892, iii, 1-14.

Also, in: HALLER. Disp. chir. [etc.]. 4°. [Lausannæ], 1758, ii, 17.

Repr. from: Rev. méd. franç. et étrang., Par., 1862, iv, 232.

Also, transl. [Abstr.] in: St. Petersburg. med. Wchnschr., 1880, v, 38: 54.

Suppl. to: Clin. Brief & San. News, Cincin., 1883, iii.

Cutting from: N. York Recorder, May 8, 1893.

Also [Rev.], in: Centrabl. f. klin. Med., Bonn, 1881-2, ii, 449-455.

Also [Abstr.], in: Geneesk. Courant, Tiel, 1887, xli, no. 18, 19.

See, also, *infra*.

See, also, *supra*.

Cutting [cover with printed title] from: Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sc., Bost., 1878, xiv.

For Biography, see Nat. Acad. Sc. Biog. mem., Wash., 1886, ii, 39-73 (A. Guyot).

See, also, **Correspondence** (A) conclusively demon- strating the curability of consumption. 12°. [Aspley Guise, 1886, *pelusaeq.*]

Portrait in: **Collection** of Portr. (Libr.).

For Portrait, see **Collection**—van Kaathoven.

For Portrait and Biography, see **Quasi** cursores. 4°. Edinburgi, 1884, 251-256.

See **Spain** [in l. s.]. Farmacopea española de la cuarta edicion, [etc.]. 8°. Madrid, 1844.

See **Fumotte** [in l. s.]. Geschiedkundig onderzoek van de fontanelen, [etc.]. 8°. Parijs, 1875.

See **Lind** (James). Trattato dello scorbutto, [etc.]. 12°. Venezia, 1766.—**Russell** (Richard). A letter to Dr. Addington, [etc.]. 8°. London, 1749. — [in l. s.].

The same, 2. ed. 8°. London, 1749. — [in l. s.]. A letter to Mr. Thomas Bigg, [etc.]. 8°. London, 1751.

Current. Formed by the union of: **American** (The) Practitioner with: **Louisville** Medical News.

Also, Co-Editor of: **Giornale** della Associazione na- poletana di medici e naturalisti, Napoli, 1889.

Also, Editor of: **Saint Bartholomew's** Hospital Reports, 1868-76. Also, Co-Editor of: **London** (The) Medical and Surgical Journal, 1878-80.

Ended. v. 1-2, 1879-80, under title: **Annals** of the Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn.

A continuation of: **Annals** of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York.

#### Ordinal numbers.

The German method of indicating an ordinal number, by adding a period to the figure, has been adopted in all cases (except in the body of the title, where copy is to be followed); thus, 2. v., 5. F., 3. Aufl., 10. éd., indicate second volume, fünfte Folge, dritte Auflage, and dixième édition.

#### Pagination—use of semicolon.

Where there are two volumes, as in the fol- lowing example, the pagination of each is sepa- rated by a semicolon and the "pp." is repeated:

**Andral** (G.) Précis d'anatomie pathologique. 2 v. x, 579 pp.; 906 pp., 1 l. 8°. Paris, Gabon, 1829.

#### References—arrangement.

Where two or more references follow each other, they will be arranged alphabetically, and the word "*Also*" omitted, except in cases of bio- graphical references, where the "*Also*" will be used. The following are examples:

See, also, **Auti** (G.) Notizie edite ed inedite, [etc.]. 4°. Bologna, 1847.—**Deschamps** (F. J.) Traité histo- rique et dogmatique de la taille. 8°. Paris, 1826.

For Biography, see Mém. Soc. de chir. de Par., 1847, i, 23.

Also: Rev. scient. d. méd. d. armées, Par., 1861, vi, 253-270.

#### Repetition of title of journal.

As to the term "*Also: Ibid.*," it may occur in different cases, viz, in a case where the same article is reprinted in the same journal, or as in the following:

Syst. Pract. M. (Tweedie), Lond. Also, *Ibid.*, Phila.

Syst. Surg. (Holmes), Lond. Also, *Ibid.*, N. Y.

In: LIBER de morbo gallico, etc. 12°. Venetiis, 1535,

8 l. Also, in: LUISIUS . . . Also, in: MORBI gallici, [etc.]. 4°. Basilea, 1536, 217-226. Also: *Ibid.*, 8°.

Lugdunum, 1536, 201-210.

Where "*Also*, Reprint" intervenes between ar- ticles printed in the same journal, the title of the journal will be given in full instead of the usual "*Ibid.*." Example:

**Neuber** (G.) Ueber die Veränderungen [etc.]. Arch. f. klin. Chir., Berl., 1880, xxv, 116-139. Also, Reprint.

— Bericht über die [etc.]. Arch. f. klin. Chir., Berl., 1881, xxvi, 1. Hft., 77-110. [Discussion], 346-353.

"Résumé" or "C. r." in Danish, Finnish and Rus- sian.

The style in articles in the above languages, as also in Swedish, with a "Résumé" or "C. r." in French, is to be thus:

**Stein** (V. S.) Et Tilfælde af Bezolds mastoiditis, helbredet efter erysipelas, samt Funktion undersögelse. [Cas de mastoïdite de Bezold guéri pendant le cours d'un érysipèle, avec examen fonctionnel. C. r., no. 23, 1.] Nord. med. Ark., Stockholm, 1897, n. F., viii, hft. 4, no. 19, 1-7.—**Winter** (G. J.) Laparotomian avulla paranettu peritonitis tuberculosa-tapaus. [Cas de péritonite tuberculense guérie par laparotomie. Rés., 235.] Duode- cim, Helsinki, 1897, xiii, 227-231.—**Solovtsoff** (N. N.) O mikroorganizmakh ospi. [Sur les microbes de la variole. Extr., 101.] Russk. arch. patol., klin. med. i bakteriolo- g., S.-Peterb., 1897, iv, 82-92.

#### Subject (small cap.) cards.

The following is an example of a subject (small cap.) card:

**BÜCHNER** (W. F.) \*Aneurysma der Arteria cordis sinistra. [Leyden.] 8°. Amsterdam, 1867.

In the foregoing example it will be observed that only the author's name, the title of work, size, place of publication, and year are given. The name in brackets indicates the university at which the work was written, and occurs only in dissertations.

Sometimes the edition and number of volumes are added. Thus:

— The same. 2. éd. 2. v. 8°. Paris, 1867.

In subject cards, only the initials of an author's forename are given, unless the author be a woman, in which case the name is given in full.

*Subject cards preceded by "——. See, also:".*

Where a 3-em dash and the words "*See, also:*" follow the works of an author, it signifies that all the cards that follow are regular subject cards, the author whose works precede being the subject, and therefore these subject cards if marked with one blue cross must be set in Brevier, and those with two blue crosses in Nonpareil, as in the regular subject cards.

The "——. *See, also:*" and the cards which follow should always come *after* the "*Biography*" or "*Portrait*" cards—that is, they follow after everything else, but *before* the cards of double authors. For example of correct style, see Vol. X, p. 219 (first series), under "Osiander (Friedrich Benjamin)", Vol. XI, p. 395 (first series), under "Plinius (Cajus Secundus)", and Vol. XV, p. 718 (first series), under "Vesalius (Andreas)", p. 736, under "Vidal de Cassis (Aug.-Théod.)", and p. 767, under "Virchow (Rud. Ludw. Karl)".

*Subject headings—examples.*

**Charles XII**, of Sweden.  
**Extremity** (*Upper, Abnormities of*).  
**Henry**, Prince of Wales [1594-1612].  
**Henry** (*William*)<sup>2</sup> [1808-60].  
**Wounded** (*First aid to*).

*Translations.*

Translations are enclosed in brackets and immediately follow the title of the book or article.

*Titles of books in journal cards.*

Titles of books occurring in journal entries are set thus:

**Davy** (R.) Invalid hammocks. *In his*: Surg. Lect., 8°, Lond., 1880, 32-34.—**Park** (R.) The medico-legal consideration of gunshot wounds. *In*: Witthaus & Becker. Med. Jur. [etc.], 8°, N. Y., 1894, 1, 581-626.—**Uytterhoeven** (A.) Sur les moyens de porter immédiatement secours aux blessés [etc.]. *J. de méd., chir. et pharmacol.*, Brux., 1855, xx, 142-152. *Also, in his*: *Mélanges de chir., d'ophth. et d'hyg. pub.*, 8°, Brux., 1859, 141-154. *Also* [Rev.]: *Arch. belges de méd. mil.*, Brux., 1855, xv, 254-291. *Also*, Reprint.

*Years of French republican calendar.*

<i>an I</i> [1793].	<i>an VIII</i> [1800].
<i>an II</i> [1794].	<i>an IX</i> [1801].
<i>an III</i> [1795].	<i>an X</i> [1802].
<i>an IV</i> [1796].	<i>an XI</i> [1803].
<i>an V</i> [1797].	<i>an XII</i> [1804].
<i>an VI</i> [1798].	<i>an XIII</i> [1805].
<i>an VII</i> [1799].	<i>an XIV</i> [1805].



1. The first of the two main parts of the work is a general survey of the history of the subject, from the earliest times to the present day.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the progress of the subject, from the time of the first discovery to the present day.

3. The third part is a description of the various methods of investigation, and the results of the various experiments.

4. The fourth part is a summary of the results of the various experiments, and a comparison of the results with the results of other experiments.

5. The fifth part is a conclusion, in which the author expresses his opinion of the results of the various experiments, and of the progress of the subject.

6. The sixth part is a list of the various references, and a list of the various names of the various persons who have been connected with the subject.

7. The seventh part is a list of the various names of the various persons who have been connected with the subject.

8. The eighth part is a list of the various names of the various persons who have been connected with the subject.

9. The ninth part is a list of the various names of the various persons who have been connected with the subject.

10. The tenth part is a list of the various names of the various persons who have been connected with the subject.